ايار ١٥ ماي - جمادي الاولي ١٣ عدد ٢٣ سنة ١٨٧٨

BRITISH MUSEUM 22 JU 78

النحلة

لندن — ايار ١٥ - ماي — ١٣ جمادي الاولى

فتح البرلمنت البريتاني

فتح البرلمنت البريتاني نهار الاثنين الواقع في ١٣ (ماي) ايار بعد قفله مدة مواسم العيد لثلث اسابيع . فاجتمع الشرفآء الى دار الندوة واصرفوا بضع دقائق في مباحثات سياسية تتعلق باستدعآء العساكر الهندية من بمباي الى مالطه . فقام لورد غرانفيل وهو من حزب مستر غلادستون (وقد طبعنا صورته في العدد العاشر من النحلة) وقال من نيته ان يطلب الى الوزرآء وارباب الديوان كي يطرفوه بالجواب عن مسئلة تنوط باستدعآء الجنود الهندية الى مالطه . فقال هل يحل للوزرآء جلب الجنود الهندية من اوطانها الى مالطه في وقت السلم بدون رضآء اعضاء البرلمنت . وهل سلوك وزرآء الملكة في هذا موافق لبنود الثورة الهندية . اما الشرفآء من اعضاء الديوان فلم يوثروا الاقامة طويلاً فنهضوا ولم يبدوا جواباً.

ثم اجتمع نواب الامة الى البارلمنت ونهض وزير المالية وقال في جوابه عما اقترحه سر جمس ان الجنود الهندية التي صدر امر جلالة الملكة باستدعائها الى مالطه لا تعد من الجيوش المقرر عنها في بند ثورة الهند عن هذه السنة . فكان عدد الجنود المقرر في لائحة هذه السنة ١٣٥٤٥٦ جنديا وقد دخل الجندية من الهنود في هذه السنة ٧١٥ جنديا علاوة عن العدد المقرر في بند ثورة الهند وكان ذلك على خلاف العادة . وكان عدد الرديف من الهنود ٣٥٠٠٠ الفا صار استدعآؤهم حديثا احتياطا للظروف الحاضرة وكان انضمام هولاء الرديف الى الجنود النظامية مطابقا للبنود المقررة من البرلمنت . ثم نهض لورد هارتينكتن وقال من نيته ان يطلب الى ارباب الديوان ان لا يتساهلوا مع الوزرآء في المستقبل بجمع عساكر من الهند في وقت السلم زيادة عما هو مقرر في بند ثورة الهند ما لم يقر قرار اعضآء البارلمنت على ذلك . اما اذا مست الحاجة الى جمع عساكر من الهنود زيادة عما هو مقرر في بند ثورة الهند لبواعث سياسية في الاقطار الهندية فلا يتعرض الى ذلك ويكون وزرآء الملكة مفوضين في ذلك . ثم طلب اللورد المشار اليه ان يطرفه وزير المالية بجواب شاف عن الوقت الذي يتيسر له ان يعرض على ارباب الديوان قائمة ما انفق من الدراهم على جلب الجنود من الهند الى مالطه . فقال وزير المالية في جوابه قد اصرفت الحكومة عنان العناية الى عمل قائمة الحساب بدقة حسب مكنتها . ولكن ليس في وسعه ان يعين يوما لقيام البحث في ذلك . وفي رائه ان يكون نهار الاثنين الواقع في ٢٧ الجاري مناسبا للورد هارتينكتن ان يعرض اقتراحه على ارباب الديوان . ثم انحل الديوان وانصرف كلٌ الى سبيله

طرد الزنابير وتسكين آلام لدغها . اذا أُحرق البن في مكان هربت منه الزنابير واذا وضع على مكان لدغها قليل من النشادر زال المه ويصلح ان توضع الحوارى عوضا عن النشادر

يقال انه اذا مدت الفرش من الشمال الي الجنوب على موازاة الهجر المغنطيسي زادت راحة النائم عليها ولذلك ترى الفرش في اكثر المستشفيات ممدودة هكذا

المقتطف)

القول على الكافور

الكافور على انواع مختلفة اشهرها واعرفها نوعان احدهما ما يجلب من جزيرة جاپان ويقال له الكافور الهولندي لكون اهل هولند اكثر نقلا له الى ممالك اوربا فلذلك ينسب اليهم والاخر ما يجلب من الصين ومن جزيرة فرموسا وكل جزء من شجرته حامل لهذا الشيء الطيب الرايحة واذا كان حاملا له فلازم انه اذا ادنى من الشامة ان تتكيف به وتجسد برايحته واما استخراج الكافور فهو ان توخذ اغصان شجرته وتغلى في الماء غليا جيدا بعد ان تقطع قطعا صغارا تفعل فيها الحرارة فعلها باتم وجه ثم يترك الماء ليبرد فاذا برد ظهر الكافور كالزبد على وجه الماء واخذ يصلب بقدر برودة الماء وللكافور رايحة شديدة تختص به مع كونها محبوبة الى اكثر الناس.

الرائد التونسي

EXPLANATION OF THE TITLE PAGE.

The symbolism at the foot of the title page, consisting of a selection of plants, is designed to represent the different branches of human science, such as Archæology, History, Ethics, Botany, Medicine, Physics, Mechanics, Geography, Astronomy, Mineralogy, Philosophy, and Chemistry, which are severally expressed in Arabic characters

The central female figure, clad in a royal mantle, adorned with bees, is designed to symbolize human industry. After having collected from the various emblematic plants and flowers the essence of human knowledge, the bees convey it to the hive, where in silence and seclusion—two requisites of study—they shape it into a honeycomb, which they then present, through their Queen, to the central male figure, who receives it with one hand, while in the other he holds a lamp, intended to convey the idea of the light of the human mind, wherewith he investigates the mysteries of the Natural Sciences. The idea is quite new and of Oriental Origin.

THE BEE.

LONDON, *Wednesday, May* 15, 1878.

The House of Lords re-assembled on Monday after the Easter recess, but sat for a few minutes only. During the sitting Lord Granville gave notice that, on an early day, he would ask whether it was in accordance with the preamble of the Indian Mutiny Act, or consistent with the principles of the Articles of War, that her Majesty's Indian troops could be employed in times of peace elsewhere than in her Majesty's Indian possessions without the consent of Parliament.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir H. James, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the native Indian troops ordered to Malta were not reckoned in the number mentioned in the Mutiny Act for the present year. The number of men in the Act was 135,452, but the establishment was 715 in excess. That, however, was accidental, owing to the fluctuation in recruiting. This force was exclusive of the 35,000 of reserves lately called out, and which were added to the establishment by the operation of existing Acts of Parliament.

Lord Hartington then gave notice that, in consequence of this answer, he should on an early day, submit a resolution to the effect that no military forces should be raised or kept by the Crown, in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, in any part of the dominions of the Crown, except such forces as might be actually serving within her Majesty's Indian possessions. The noble Lord also asked when the estimate for the expense of the movement of Indian troops to Malta would be laid upon the table, and the House be invited to take it into consideration.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Government were endeavouring to obtain as perfect an estimate possible, but he could not name an early day for its discussion, though, perhaps, Monday the 27th, might be a convenient day for the noble Lord to move his resolution if he could not find an earlier opportunity.

Mr. Chamberlain having inquired whether the Government could give him facilities for raising a debate upon his motion relating to their Eastern policy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked that the question was best answered by referencs to the notice just given by Lord Hartington, to which it would be the duty of Ministers to give the earliest day consistent with the state of public business. If the noble Lord thought it desirable to have an earlier the Government would see what could be done to moet his views.

Lord Hartington intimated that he would consult his friends and the right hon. gentleman himself on the subject, and no doubt the day might be communicated to the House this afternoon. He wisheo to point out, however, that his resolution and that of Mr. Chamberlain were of an entirely different character. The latter called in question the policy of the Government in reference not only to the movement of native Indian troops, but to other matter; whereas the former expressed no opinion as the policy of the measure, but merely raised a Constitutionol point as to the manner in which that measure had been carried out. With regard to the expense, it was not likely to be the enormous amount which some gentlemen had spoken of. It would only be of moderate dimensions, provided the troops were brought to Malta only for a short time, and that further necessity did not arise for their employment on service, but if they were required for other service the Government would have to come to Parliament with fresh proposals.

COMMUNISM IN AMERICA,

Says the *Echo*, seems at first sight "incongruous quantities." This strange logic of despair, with which most people are familiar as connected with Paris, would appear to have no just *locus standi* in the New World. In that thinly-peopled land there need be no lack of food. Land is still abundant, and the means of subsistence at least attainable by all. Political injustice does not exist to the same extent as in the Old World, and the blemishes which time has caused in a form of Government at first intended to be a model one, need not long exist in a federation of selfgoverning Republics, which every man has a voice in the moulding of the laws of. Nevertheless, Communism of the worse form has lately began to make its appearance in America. It is not the mild philosophical Communism of Owen or Fourier, which in the United States has attracted at different times more followers than in probably any other portion of the world. Neither is it even the Radical reform advocated by the International, which though overlaid and intertwined with much impracticability, is essentially underlaid by many sound principles, and by others which have at least honesty and reason for their basis. It is not even the original principles for which at the outset the founders of Parisian Commune fought. That was merely for local self-government, such as we have in England. But that now showing its head in the Great Republic, and giving no small alarm to the authorities, is the most mischievous elements of the anarchy which latterly overpowered the many honest and some even noble men, in the French Commune, and replaced their philosophical aspirations by excesses which only aimed at blind vengeance, destruction, and plunder. Mob meetings are being held all over the country, at which the wildest, and on that account the worst, of Communistic views are openly advocated; and it is believed that these meetings are by no means isolated gatherings of desperate or discontented men. It is feared that they only form part and parcel of a widespread organisation, ready, when the proper time comes, to act simultaneously for the purpose of redressing their against "Capital." In San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, and the Pennsylvania anthracite coal region, the Communists abound. In San Francisco they seem most open in regard to their plans.

فوايد علمية

الكهرباء * تلتقط الكهرباء عن سواحل بحر البلطق الجنوبية وتستخرج من الارض ايضا كالمعادن وقد اختلف العلماء فيها كثيرا فقال بعضهم انها جمادية وقال آخرون نباتية وقال آخرون حيوانية وقد اجمعوا حديثا على انها صمغ شجر من نوع الصنوبر وانها قديمة العهد جدا وانما توجد على سواحل البحر لان الامواج تجرفها من الاراضي التي هي فيها وتقذفها الى السواحل . وهي توجد في اوربا واميركا وقد عرفت منذ قديم الزمان . ذكرها الفيلسوف ثاليس قبل المسيح بست مئة سنة

اللؤلؤ

اللؤلؤ جسم مكون من مادة غشائية وكربونات الكلس وبعبارة اخرى من مادة كالمثانة وطباشير متراكبين طبقة فوق اخرى على التوالي . ويصنعه حيوان يقطن الصدف وكيفية ذلك ان الحيوان يفرز المادة اللؤلؤية ليطلي بها صدفته فاذا دخل اليه جسم غريب افرز تلك المادة وطلاه بها بدلا من ان يطلي صدفته فيصير ذلك الجسم لؤلوة ثمينة واجود اللؤلو يستخرج من الاوقيانوس الهندي وخليج العجم

BUYUKDERE.

This pretty little town is situated on the European shore of the Bosphorus, and is the last village of any size before coming to the Black Sea, from which it is distant some six or eight miles. Buyukdere is one of the most favourite summer resorts of the Frank inhabitants of Pera, and contains numerous handsome houses, chief amongst which is the summer palace of the Russian Ambassador. There is a handsome quay, from which jut out little piers, with a bathing hut at the other extremity—an indispensable appendage to every seaside house. Behind the houses two thickly wooded heights, studded with vines and orange groves which form a most picturesque background. It was probable the existence of these heights which command the entrance to the Black Sea, and also the fact that Buyukdere lies in a bay which is almost unaffected by the swift current which sets in from the Black Sea towards the Marmora, that have made the Russians so anxious to obtain possession of the town, ostensibly for the purpose of establishing a sanatorium for their troops, and embarking them for Russia.

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

The clear silvery eastern moon rising over the broad valleys which lie around Delhi, and reflecting its light on the dark, calm waters of the Jumna, as they glide past mango groves and gilded towers, reveals that though it is long past the hour for retiring, there is one solitary watcher yet stirring. Within a chamber of a high turret of the king's palace sits Hakim Haroun, the king's physician, and though to all outward appearance an insignificant figure at Court, yet, in reality, more powerful than the king himself. Hakim comes from a family which has furnished the royal phsician for centuries. He has studied deeply of the mysteries of nature, and the secrets of man, and can read both alike, as it were an open book; and though his royal master rules 200,000,000 people, yet he consults Hakim in the smallest as well as the most momentous events of his life. But what does he now in his lofty tower? Does he strive to read the stars, or cull from the inner heart of nature those secrets which are hidden from the ken of ordinary man? No. He sits as one forgotten and forgetting, his books lie around him neglected, by his abstracted air it were easy to see his thoughts are "other-where." The secret must be told. Hakim Haroun, whose genius and learning had lifted him far above his fellow-men has at last found he is but made of mortal clay—he loves as wildly and desperately as the veriest boy. The object of his affection is the Princess Motee, the favourite daughter of the Mogul, and one of those perfect Eastern beauties that artists love to depict as the companions of the blessed in the Mahommedan's paradise. As Hakim sits thus abstractedly in his chamber, he is revolving a scheme for the attainment of his wishes, to have the Princess Motee for his wife. And he hits at last upon the clue. His great knowledge of medicine and the properties of herbs and drugs, enabled him to throw the King into a paroxysm of violent pain, and during one of these attacks, Hakim boldly declared his love for the Princess, and pledged himself to cure the King of his terrible sufferings if the Princess should become his. The King consented, and Hakim prepared an antidote which entirely relieved the King.

The king's malady was produced by introducing into the system an acid which acted upon the healthy juices of the body, and produced a subtle poison which gave rise to the most acute rheumatic pains. Hakim, knowing how these pains were produced, had no difficulty in procuring a remedy. But his method of obtaining the king's daughter has since been a blessing to all mankind, as it was the means of discovering a perfect cure for rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, and gout, which has now become celebrated under the name of "Antilactic." The famous "Vicker's Antilactic" was the receipe used by Hakim Haroun. When the King of Delhi's palace was plundered during the mutiny an officer found this receipe written in the Arabic language on some indestructible material. It was this fact that induced the officer to have it translated by an Arabic scholar, and thus the valuable discovery of the Eastern physician was made known to the world.—*Pictorial World.*

A curious bathing fair was held at Ajudhia, in Oude, last February. When a peculiar conjunction of the planet takes place, and which occurs only once in eighty years, the natives rush in crowds to the river, as they believe that if they manage to bathe and go through certain ceremonies in four minutes and a half, they will obtain the remission of their own sins and those of millions of their ancestors. On this occasion the rush to the river was so great, that numbers were trodden under foot, and sixty-five persons lost their lives.

The Post Office.—We have a sort of belief that the Post Office authorities exist for the annoyance of newspaper publishers—at least the vexatious and unprofitable restrictions thrown in the way of the newspapers afford grounds for such a supposition. But journalists have their revenge sometimes, and here is a case where the amusement created has outweighed the financial loss. As intimated on the obverse of the post cards "the address only is to be written on this side." As parts of the address such affixes and suffixes as Mr., Dr., Esq., F.R S., &c., are systematically allowed, but a few days since a journalist of our acquaintance addressed his friend in the Latin tongue, with the customary affixes used in that tongue, "*viro illustrissimo,*" &c. On delivery 1d. extra was demanded from the recipient of the card—"Esq." costs nothing, but "*vir illustrissimus*" is worth a penny in the eyes of the Post Office officials!—*The Gardener's Chronicle.*

نشرة جديدة

ورد الينا العدد الاول والثاني والثالث من صحيفة " المشكاة " وهي نشرة سياسية علمية صناعية تاريخية فكاهية تنشر في يوم السبت من كل اسبوع وطبعها في بيروت بالمطبعة الادبية ومنشيئها البارع الاديب الخواجه خليل افندي سركيس صاحب صحيفة لسان الحال المنبأ عنها في العدد الفارط من النحلة وقد جعل قيمة الاشتراك في هذه النشرة الجديدة لمن كان من مشتركي لسان الحال اربعة عشر فرنكا وقيمة الاشتراك في النشرتين معا ليرة عثمانية وهذه النشرة الجديدة قد شفعت النشرة السالفة لكثرة لطائفها وفوائدها وحسن انشائها وقد اقتطفنا منها النبذة الاتية

النار المؤبدة

الحادثة المعروفة بالنار المؤبدة تنشاء عن كمية وافرة من زيت النفط في شبه جزيرة تدعى ابشرو على شاطي بحر قزبين وتشتعل في حفرة طولها ٢ مترا وعمقها متر ونصف قال السايح النرويجي المدعو هلستين ان لهيب النار المذكورة لا يرتفع اكثر من ستة امتار ولا تزداد الحفرة عمقاً مع تقادم الايام ولا يزال ما في عمقها من حجارة على ما هو عليه فلا تفنيه النار غير ان من الاحجار الرخوة ما يتفتت لدنوه منها ويقال ان لا رائحة لهذه النار ولا دخان وانها لا تنحصر في داخل الحفرة بل قد انتشرت في مسافة ساعة من تلك البقعة بحيث انه اذا حفرت فيها حفرة انتشبت النار واحرقت وتصاعد اللهيب الى ان تسد الحفرة وعليه يمكن اطفاء الحفرة الكبيرة ايضاً ويمكن اشعالها على ما يرام ومن المستغرب ان الحشيش ينبت على حافتها فتراه اخضر طريا وعلى بعد ١٠٠ متر منها بستان كبير خصب وبئر ماء عذب . وقد اقام دائماً بجانب الحفرة جماعة من عبدة النار وهم من سلالة عبدتها الاقدمين الذين يعبدون النار رمزا للالوهية وقد صرفوا حياتهم في اكواخ صغيرة في وسط كل منها حفرة حولها ثلاث اثافي يوضع فوقها قدر لطبخ المطبوخات فيأخذون قليلا من القش ويشعلونه من هذه النار ويلقونه فوق القدر فتشتعل النار التي في داخل الحفرة وتلتهب ولا دخان لها ولا رائحة وعلى هذه الصورة يتم الطبخ باسرع مما يطبخ على النار ثم يغطون الحفرة بقطعة من اللباد فينطفيء اللهيب وفي الشتآء يصطلي القوم حول الحفرة في الاكواخ ويستضيئون بنورها فانهم يغرسون في الارض انبوبة من القصب طولها نحو ذراعين وفي اعلاها سراج من الطين المشوي له سدادة من جنسه فاذا رفعت السدادة وادنيت من السراج موقودا تصاعد من داخل الانبوبة نور اضاء المكان ومتى ردت السدادة انطفاء النور

النيل

النيل نبات يستخرج منه صبغ ازرق . قيل هو عند العرب نبات العظلم . والنيل لفظ هندي معرب منبته الاصلي الهند الشرقية . وطريقة استخراج الصبغ منه هي انهم ينقعون ما طرؤ منه في الماء نحو عشر ساعات . ثم ينزعون النقاعة الى احواض ويخبطونها بالعصي نحو ثلاث ساعات ثم يتركونها حتى يرسب ما فيها من الصبغ فينزعون الماء ويغلون الراسب نحو ست ساعات فيتصعد ما بقي فيه من الماء ثم ينشرونه نهارا واحدا فيجف فيقطعونه قطعا مكعبة كما تراه عند التجار ومع انه قديم الاستعمال في المشرق لم يستعمله الاوربيون الا منذ ثلاث مئة سنة وما ذلك الا لان بعض صناعهم كانوا يستعملون صبغا يضاهيه من بعض نباتات بلادهم فخشية من خسارة ما يكسبون سموا النيل صبغ الشياطين فانف منه جهلاوهم واغروا الملوك على منع جلبه الى بلادهم فابت العقلاء

INDIA AND OUR INDIAN ARMY.

Continental nations have reasons of their own for distrusting Russia. Our reasons for distrust may be summed up in a single word—India. If we had no more connection with India than we had a hundred and fifty years ago, we should regard with equanimity the probable establishment of the Czardom at Constantinople. Now we are jealous of Russia's aggrandisement because we think that she might block our road to India, and get a footing in the peninsula itself. Such being the facts of the case, the British people ought to take a more lively interest than they do in that vast region—a continent rather than a country—for the welfare of which they have become responsible. In one respect India is not unlike a certain island which lies much nearer these shores. We honestly try to benefit the people, but they do not love us, nor are they even grateful. Just now the condition of native feeling in India is even less satisfactory than usual. The collapse of the Sultan has caused a profound sensation throughout the East, and the vernacular native Press have dwelt with such evident relish on the probability of their newly-fledged Empress succumbing to the all-conquering Czar, that Lord Lytton has been obliged to repress these disloyal antics with a strong hand. Nor is the condition of the native army altogether satisfactory. The Native Army is of less vital importance than the regiments of white men quartered in India, but it plays a prominent part in safe-guarding our Eastern Empire. The chief defect of this force is that it is inefficiently officered. The most meritorious officers are placed on the Staff Corps, and often pass their whole Indian career in purely civil employments, while those that remain are shifted about so constantly from regiment to regiment that there is no fellow feeling between them and their men, who are thus driven to rely on the native commissioned officers. Thus the very defects which rendered the Great Mutiny so disastrous have been reproduced twenty years later. We fervently hope, if unhappily we should go to war, that the Government will not attempt to bring native troops from India to fight our battles in Europe. There is something mean and cowardly in the idea. A nation which confronted half Europe when she was not half so populous as now ought to be able to fight her own battles without the aid of tropical mercenaries.

LORD SHAFTESBURY.

Edinburgh did itself genuine honour in enrolling Lord Shaftesbury in the list of its citizens. He has so completely identified himself with a particular party in the Church that his name was long indissolubly associated with it; but of late Englishmen of all classes have begun to regard him as a man of whom the whole nation has reason to be proud. His career will make him hardly less memorable than his distinguished ancestor, the author of the "Characteristics." The latter, indeed, adopted a very different position in regard to religion, but the two men are not altogether without points of contact. The philosophical Earl was one of the first to maintain, in opposition to Hobbes, that a strongly social element is a part of man's original nature; the philanthropic Earl, whether he agrees with this as a principle or not, has afforded splendid practical proof of its truth. With nearly every outward advantage that life can give, he seems early to have set before himself a nobly unselfish ideal; he has realised it with admirable perseverance.

The working classes have had no more generous friend during the present generation than he. Even Mr. Bright, notwithstanding his fine political sympathies, was opposed to the popular side in regard to the limitation of hours of labour; Lord Shaftesbury saw further, and now all the world admits that he was right. The weak, the oppressed, the wretched, have always found in him an untiring advocate, and innumerable thousands who have never heard his name profit by the results of his labours. It has been one of the most noteworthy facts of his life that while thus benefitting the poor he has never done so in a patronising manner; still less has he ever stooped to flatter working men. During the last great Reform debates he delivered a remarkable speech in the House of Lords, solemnly warning the nation respecting what he considered the evils of a growing democratic spirit. A man of this type ought to be held in especially high esteem by his own order, for many faults are forgiven to an aristocracy for the sake of such representatives of it as he. Of course we do not forget that some of Lord Shaftesbury's utterances on the greatest subjects of human thought have been distinguished neither by prudence nor charity, but offences of this kind are very slight when compared with the effect of a truly religious career in an age that seems to become more and more materialistic.

Koosh. But the strain on her resources, even on her military strength, would be so great that we may well doubt whether she could support it for long, and time would be necessary above all things to secure success. Let Russia spend every rouble she can extract from her already encumbered people, let her hurry every man eastwards, let her generals be never so able, or her soldiers never so irresistible in the field of battle and in the snow-storm, and yet it would take her three months to bring one hundred thousand men within range of the guns on the walls of Herat. It will be said, however, that we now suppose Afghanistan to be hostile to the Northern Power, and is it possible to suppose otherwise if English statesmanship has not lost all its sagacity? What possible interest can Shere Ali or any other Afghan ruler have in assisting the tempest in sweeping over the surface of his country? Shere Ali may trifle with Tashkent emissaries when Russian troops are far distant, but the instant they approach his borders the advantages of English assistance will become irresistible. The subsidy we should bestow on the ruler would have to be no paltry one, and Shere Ali well knows that on occasion we can be lavish. Herat defended, defended with the same gallantry as of old it was by Eldred Pottinger, and strengthened by our engineering skill, would long retard the Russian army, and would have to be masked. In the north, even if it were not considered prudent to dispute the possession of Balkh with General Kaufmann, a small detachment could hold the pass of Bamian against great odds, while the main Anglo-Afghan army would be assembling at Candahar. In fact, from this brief sketch it is clear that so long as Afghanistan remains our alley, any Russian invasion of India is an utter absurdity, and on the very threshold of the question we are faced with this consoling fact. If our relations are at present strained with Cabul then by all means let us hasten to remove the friction; or rather, if an English Government can adopt a Machiavellian policy, let us by all means in our power, once we are assured of the good faith of Shere Ali and his people, encourage Russia to undertake the high-sounding enterprise of invading India. Nowhere can we encounter Russia to greater advantage than in the country beyond Candahar, and in the defiles of the Hindoo Koosh, and the more energy and the more expenditure Russia devotes to the furtherance of this design the greater will be the advantage we shall secure over her, and the greater loss she would suffer in a war between the two countries. An invasion of India must, under any circumstances, be a tremendous undertaking for Russia, but with the hostility of Cabul added to our own military resources, it would be an act of the most astonishing insanity.——*Standard.*

AGE OF THE EARTH.

Among the astounding discoveries of science is that of the immense periods that have passed in the gradual formation of the earth. So vast were the cycles of the time preceding even the appearance of man on the surface of our globe, that our period seems as yesterday, when compared with the epochs that have gone before it. Had we only the evidence of the deposits of rocks heaped on each other in regular strata by the slow accumulation of materials, they alone would convince us of the slow maturing of God's work on earth; but when we add to these the successive populations of whose life the world has been the theatre, and whose remains are hidden in the rocks into which the mud, or sand, or soil, of whatever kind on which they have lived, has hardened in the course of time; or the enormous chains of mountains whose upheaval divided these periods of quiet accumulation by great convulsions; or the changes of a different nature in the configuration of our globe, as the sinking of lands beneath the ocean, or the gradual rising of continents and islands above; or the slow growth of the coral-reefs, those wonderful sea-walks raised by the little ocean architects whose own bodies furnish both the building stones and the cement that binds them together, and who worked so busily during the long centuries that there are extensive countries, mountain chains, islands, and long lines of coast consisting solely of their remains: or the countless forests that have grown up, flourished and decayed, to fill the storehouse of coal that feeds the fires of the human race—if we consider all these records of the past, the intellect fails to grasp a chronology of which our experience furnishes no data, and time that lies behind us seems as much an eternity to our conception as the future that stretches indefinitely before us.

IS RUSSIA ABLE TO INVADE BRITISH INDIA?

In the absence of any fresh news of importance respecting the negotiations, it is worth while to consider with what arguments the Russian people might still be deluding themselves into the belief that an invasion of British India by the troops of the Czar is a possible military enterprize. They would not regard too critically the obstacles in their path, and would reply to the irresistible logic of facts with sweeping generalities. To them, the soldiers who forced the Danube could force the Oxus or the Indus, and those who crossed the Balkans in mid-winter would find no difficulty in scaling the dizzy heights of Bamian or Barogil under the friendly beams of a summer sun. These are the ebullitions of national fervour, the expression of the one principle that has guided the policy of the Russian Government and people during many generations, It is true that the very opposite view is taken even by a Russian critic, a M. Skalkovski, who has travelled in India, and who believes that a Russian invasion of India is at present quite an impossibility, and that if it were attempted the expense would be so enormous that to sanction it would be an act of political insanity. He is more disposed to believe in the feasibility of underhand intrigues monopolising our attention by a series of petty insurrections on the part of the Mahratta and Rajpoot Princes, and thus preventing us from deriving any assistance from the very great military strength which is contained in India. But this view is, it should be remembered, only that of a private, although intelligent, individual, and will have little or no influence on public sentiment. It is worth while to inquire what preparation it is possible for Russia to have made within the last two years in Central Asia, for whatever the Russian Government resolves to do will be decided upon by the ruling powers in Tashkent. If any intention to invade India exists among Russians, it exists at the capital of Western Turkestan, and if any plan of action has been drawn up that plan of action lies in the bureau of General Kaufmann. It is, therefore, rather to Tashkent that we must turn for information than to Moscow or St. Petersburg. Is there any forthcoming? It must be admitted to be very meagre. Let us, therefore, as the most prudent, assume the worst. M Skalkovski asserts that no army of less than one hundred thousand men could attempt the invasion of India. The last return of the Russian army between the Caspian and Aral Seas and Kashgar placed it at some fifty thousand men. It is almost three years ago since that return was made, and it is quite certain that a smaller number of troops could not maintain order along the Turcoman frontier, in Khiva, Bohara, and Khocand, more especially when it became known that England was in the field. With an advance towards the Hindoo Koosh, the Russian generals would have to make the Oxus their military frontier, and to hold in considerable force its three chief passages at Charjui, Karchi, and Khoja Salih. They would then have to secure Merv, which they would attempt to do by bribing the Turcomans. In this we are incredulous that they would succeed; but at all events a considerable garrison would have to be left there. The campaign would not have reached its initial stage until the passage of the Oxus and the garrisoning of Merv. Both of these advantages might, however, as Captain Burnaby has pointed out, be secured before we were a bit the wiser. But even if we allow that the Russians should exhibit almost superhuman dash they would then only have secured stratigecal points more than six hundred miles from the Punjaub. It would be also necessary for them to occupy independent Khiva, and to do this and hold the other places we have mentioned in safety they would require twenty or thirty thousand men more. The army, therefore, operating from Tashkent and the Aral should include that number more than was intended to assist in the main enterprise. The difficulties attending the conveyance of troops beyond Orenburg are so great that even if the Government has been straining every nerve for the last two years, of which it is needless to say some evidence would have crept out, it is certain that if General Kaufmann mobilized every man in his Government he could not put one hundred thousand men in line of battle. Of this number he might draw sixty thousand men from various stations, but he would certainly not have more than thirty thousand men to advance with beyond Merv, or the Oxus towards Balah. In the meanwhile the main army would be assembling at Astrachan, Derbent, and Baku, and, of course, at these ports Russia could, if undisturbed elsewhere, assemble any number of troops she might desire.

In short, if Russia felt assured of the neutrality of Austria, and of the Porte, it might be possible for her to assemble three or four army corps at Meshed, and also another ready for active operations north of the Hindoo

THE ENCYCLICAL.

It is a curious sympton of the absorbing interest of the Eastern Question that the Encyclical of the new Pope should have been issued without attracting much attention; yet it is a document of genuine importance, and the temper it reveals may have considerable influence on the progress of Europe for many years to come. It is in one respect less interesting than the Encyclical Letters with which the late Pope made the world familiar. Pius IX. wrote with so much vehemence and fury that it was impossible not to be struck by his glowing and passionate words. Leo XIII. is calm, argumentative, and sedate, and in reading what he says one is impressed rather by the system he represents than by his own personality. In theory his position in no way differs from that of his predecessor. His condemnation of modern tendencies is quite as sweeping, and he does not allow a single expression to escape from him that points in the direction of concession. It was unreasonable to expect any other result. Whether he will or not, the individual Pontiff must always be controlled by the powerful tradition of the Vatican; and in the present instance a change of front would have been unusually difficult, Pius IX. having followed so very decided and unmistakeable a policy. After all, however, the circumstances of the Catholic Church are by no means the same as they were two or three months ago. The mere fact that the Pope writes with dignity and refinement, not with angry defiance, marks a real step in advance; and there is at least some ground for hoping that an attempt will now be made to recognise what is inevitable in recent European changes. Englishmen usually talk as if the main benefit of a conciliatory policy would be felt by the Church itself, but we believe that Europe would gain quite as largely. Italy can never be at rest while there is a wide gulf between the feeling of the clergy and that of the people; and the French Republic must always have something to fear as long as the Ultramontane propaganda continues. Germany, too, is seriously weakened by ecclesiastical disputes. All these Powers have the most urgent reasons for wishing that Leo XIII. may ultimately prove to be more compliant than he has ventured to show himself in his first official utterance.

Clerical Smokers are condemned in New England, U.S., and ministers using tobacco will not be admitted to office.

THE "PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS."

The meetings which have been held this week in Manchester and elsewhere have been called "peace demonstrations;" but in reality the speakers at these gatherings have done their utmost to make peace impossible. It is conceivable that, if the nation were known to be virtually united, the Czar and his councillors would in the end see the necessity of conceding the principles for which the British Cabinet contends. Various hints, indeed, were lately thrown out at St. Petersburg, which seemed to indicate that rather than enter upon a fresh war the Russian Government would yield as far as it could in consistency with its own safety. But all thought of conciliation will be abandoned if the Russians become impressed by the idea that the English Ministry is hampered by a powerful party which opposes its policy. Everybody here knows that no such powerful party exists. Parliament alone authoritatively expresses the national feeling; and in regard to this question it has spoken over and over again with a decision that is unmistakeable. These party meetings prove nothing whatever as to the will of the country. They are got up by skilful wire-pullers, and when a practised orator like Mr. Bright speaks, men of every shade of opinion are anxious to hear him. All this, however, is very little understood on the Continent, and least of all in Russia. It is notorious that the violent philippics of Mr. Bright before the Crimean War so misled the Russian Court that they formed one of the most powerful causes which led to the struggle. And the declamation of Mr. Gladstone at the time of the "atrocity meetings" unquestionably helped to determine the Czar in favour of the invasion which caused so much misery in innumerable thousands of innocent families. It is by no means impossible that the ill-timed eloquence of Mr. Bright and his friends will have a similar result in the present crisis. We can only hope that, warned by experience, Russia will look elsewhere than to "peace demonstrations" for evidence as to the genuine sentiments of the English people.

THE "EXHIBITION BOUQUET."

The "Exhibition Bouquet" is the latest *article de Paris*. It is a tiny artificial rose to be worn in the button-hole, with a crystal dewdropon one of the petals, and on looking into the dew drop a miniature view of the Exhibition is discovered.

معرض باريز

قبل الخوض في وصف هذا المعرض نطلب الى مطالعي نشرتنا ان يتبصروا في الصورة الكبيرة المطبوعة في هذا العدد ليروحسن بناء هذه الدار ونظامها الجميل وما هي عليه من النضارة والعظمة . فمن نظر الى يمين الصورة رأى هناك بقعة فسيحة ذات جنائن نضرة تكتنفها ابنية جميلة واسم البقعة بالفرنسوية شان دى مارس Champ de Mars وان القى نظره على شمال الصورة رأى هناك نهر السين الذي يخترق مدينة باريس تمر فيه البوارج والسفن وعليه جسر من حجر اسمه جينا يوصل بين دار المعرض وحصة تروكاديرو ذات الجنائن النضرة والقصور الشامخة . فموقع دار المعرض في نصف الصورة . ويشغل هذا البناء من الارض .... ٢٤ فدان مربع . وسعة هذا البناء تفوق جدا سعة معرض سنة ١٨٦٧ . فان سعة ذلك كانت نحو .... ١٥ متر مربع اما نصف البناء من جهة الجسر فهو مختص بعرض الاموال والتحف الفرنساوية والنصف الاخر من جهة اليمين مختص بعرض الاموال والتحف الاجنبية . وشكل هذا البناء الجميل قائم الزوايا على هيئة مستطيلة . وانشأوا حصصا عديدة على عرضه معدة للممالك الاجنبية . وانشاؤا حصصا على طوله معدة لعرض تحف ومحاصيل البلدان الاجنبية . وهذا الترتيب الحسن يمكن المتفرجين من النظر الى محاصيل البلدان صنفا بصنف ومقابلتها مع بعضها . وفي هذا البناء رواقان عظيمان مسقوفان عرضهما ٣٥ مترا معدة لعرض الاوائل من كل صنف . والاروقة الستة المتوسطة معدة لعرض الاغلال والملابس الى غير ذلك وعرض كل منها ٢٥ مترا . والرواق الذي يخترق مركز البناء معد لعرض التصاوير والمنحوتات . وفي هذا الرواق ثمان قاعات فسيحة طول كل قاعة ٥٠ مترا وعرضها ٢٥ مترا وعلى طرفي البناء دهليزان كبيران تزينهما تماثيل جميلة . ومدخل الدهليز الايمن يواجه جنينة نضرة موقعها بين الجسر المسمى جينا وباب دار المعرض وعلى جانب هذه الدار ابنية معدة لاوايل تديرها القوة البخارية . ومهندس هذه الحصة من البنأ السيد هاردي الانكليزي

يوم فتح المعرض

صار فتح هذا المعرض نهار الاربعا اول يوم من شهر ايار وكان صباح هذا النهار ممطرا شديد البرد والرطوبة . وعند الظهر اشرقت الشمس بضيآء ساطع وهرع الناس الى الازقه بحبور وجلبة وكانت الرايات ذات الالوان الكثيرة الاختلاف تخفق فوق رووس الابنية والدور . وكانت اعلام ورايات كل الامم منصوبة فوق بناء المعرض وداخله ما عدا اعلام دولة جرمانيا فانه لم يشاهد لها اثر في كل باريس . ثم بعد الظهر بساعة ثارت عاصفة شديدة تبعتها رعود وصواعق وامطار غزيرة دامت نحو ساعة ثم صحا الجو بزراقه وراق النهار ودام الطقس على هذا المنوال تارةً يروق واخرى يمطر حتى المسأ . ثم دخل مكماهون بموكب حافل الى دار المعرض وفي صحبته الوزراء وارباب الديوان والنواب وباقي رجال السياسة واجتمعوا الى قاعة تروكاديرو وفي جملتهم البرنس اف ولس ولي عهد دولة بريتانية ودون فرنسيس ملك اسبانيا ودوق اف اوستيا وغيرهم من الامراء . ثم اطلق الجنود من حصن ديزانفاليد ماية مدفع تبشيرا بافتتاح المعرض . ثم نهض وزير المالية والقى خطابا بديعا اثنى به على همة الساعين بانشاء المعرض ثم قام من بعده المرشال مكماهون واعلن رسميا بافتتاح المعرض ثم خرج في صحبة الوزراء والامراء يتفقدون كل حصص بنآء المعرض . وفي اثناء ذلك اجتمعوا الى قاعة الطعام وشرب المدام فشرب الماريشال مكماهون كاسا بسر ولي عهد بريتانية ثم نهض ولي العهد وشرب بسر المارشال واثنى على حسن مساعيه وقال من جملة قوله " قد حق على بريتانية ان تقر بفضل البطل مكماهون الذي ابث حليفا لها منذ عشرين عاما وهو جندي الى الان وهو رئيس على امة عظيمة " . ثم ختمت المأدة وانصرف كلٌ الى شأنه وصرف الشعب باقي النهار في سرور وحبور

THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Before describing part cularly any portion of the Exhibition, we direct the attention of our readers to the large engraving accompanying our paper, which at one glance gives a good idea of the disposition of the various buildings, and their connection one with another. Upon the right of this engraving is the Champ de Mars, and upon the left, and connected thereto by the bridge of Jéna, is the Trocadero. The ground occupied by the present exhibition is 240,000 square metres. In 1867 the area was 150,000 metres. The French section occupies half of the palace on the Champs de Mars, on the left when coming from the Trocadero to the Ecole Militaire, and the foreign section that on the right The shape of the building is rectangular, divided, as regards its width, into sections, each one of which will be occupied by one country, and, as regards its length, in sections occupied by the products of the same nature. Thus visitors will be enabled easily to inspect similar productions from different countries, and to compare one with another. The two large galleries with high roofs are occupied by the machinery and are 35 metres in width. The six intermediate galleries, which are each 25 metres in width, are appropriated by exhibits of food, clothing, &c. In the centre is the fine-art gallery, which consists of eight saloons, each 25 metres wide and 50 metres long. Three rooms which are connected by covered passages, and the whole of the fine-art department will be cut off from the other buildings by two avenues open to the sky, each eighteen metres in width. It was at first intended to devote eleven rooms to the reception of specimens of fine art, but the commission found this number too great. At each end of the building is a large vestibule, decorated with statuary. Before the vestibule, facing the Trocadero, is a terrace overlooking the park, which extends to the banks of the Seine. In this park will be erected small pavilions for the reception of particular exhibits. In the grounds at the side of the palace are the buildings containing the necessary engines for the machinery that is in motion. The architect of this portion of the exhibition is M. Hardy.

Three Centenarian tortoises from the Seychelles Islands have been sent to the Paris Jardin d'Acclimatation, one of the creatures being the largest of its kind ever seen in Europe.

THE OPENING DAY.

Upon Tuesday evening the weather in Paris was very bad, and a great thunderstorm visited the city from three p.m. to four p.m., the streets being flooded with rain. The early hours of Wednesday were wretchedly damp and cold; at noon the sun burst forth in true summer splendour, and the streets very soon became thronged with people. The city was very gay with flags, especially in the open spaces, although some of the narrow streets were avenues of tricolours. At one o'clock came a second thunderstorm, with heavy rain, through which the sun soon again pierced his way, and at half-past one the sky was delightfully blue, with white fleecy clouds. During the remainder of the day this weather continued, and was very similar to that which graced the 1st of May, 1851. The President was well received, as was also the Prince of Wales, great crowds having collected to cheer the Prince upon his way from the Place Vendome. The cannon of the Invalides were first heard a few minutes after two o'clock, the sun then shining brilliantly. From that time the streets grew every moment more and more crowded The Marshall, with the Ministers, the Senators, the Deputies, the Diplomatic Corps, &c, assembled in the Trocadero Hall, together with tho Presidents of the foreign sections, including the Prince of Wales, The Crown Prince of Denmark, Don Francis D'Assises of Spain, the Duke of Aosta, Prince Henry of Holland, and the Grand Duke of Leuchtenburgh. A salute of one hundred guns was fired, and, the Minister of Commerce having made a speech, Marshal Macmahon formally declared the exhibition open, and made an inspection of the entire building. A very favourable impression was created by the advanced state of the British section. The company afterwards sat down to luncheon. The day was observed throughout Paris as a holiday, and at night the illuminations were very brilliant.

Vera Zassulitch, the heroine of the recent famous trial at St. Petersburg, has been the prominent character at the annual Gingerbread Fair held in Paris during Easter week, and all the female figures in gingerbread have received the name of the Russian damsel. The Czar, M. Thiers, and Napoleon were other favourite representations, but Vera carried away the palm for novelty.

HER MAJESTY AT ALDERSHOT.

The Queen, accompanied by her eldest and her youngest daughters (the Crown Princess of Germany and the Princess Beatrice), paid a visit to Aldershot on the 13th, and reviewed the division there stationed. Since what may be termed the military revival following the Franco-German campaign, there have been no want of military spectacles far more imposing, in point of numbers, than that of Monday last. The display was in its way, pregnant with meaning, for Englishmen saw an excellent, but only fair sample of an army better prepared in every manner for war.

Carrying out the programme set forth, her Majesty, and the Princesses, attended by the Countess of Errol. Countess Bruhl, Count Seckendorff. Major General Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Colonel J. C. M'Neill, V.C., left Windsor Castle at 11.0 a.m.

After the usual military honours, and a few words of courteous greeting to the gallant General, her Majesty, the Princesses, and suite, entered two open carriages, each drawn by four greys, and were escorted to the Pavilion.

The four miles of road, notwithstanding the somewhat threatening aspect of the weather, were lined with spectators, who greeted the Queen and the Princesses with a respectful cordiality, which was repeatedly acknowledged with an evident sense of appreciation. At the Royal Pavilion a guard of honour of the 2d Battalion 4th King's Own Royal Regiment of Infantry, with the Queen's colours and band, were drawn up, the men wearing the new helmet which is henceforth to be as universally the head-gear of the British army as the less sightly "Pickelhaube" is that of Prussia. The men presented arms very smartly, and the band played the National Anthem as the Royal *cortége* drove into the Pavilion grounds.

The total strength of the division on parade was 14,662, officers and men, 2487 horses, and 42 guns, or, adding the "casualties" and men and horses on the strength of the division, though not at Aldershot, representing a total force of 17,399 men, 3290 horses, aad 42 guns.

Amongst those in the enclosure in rear of the flagstaff were a considerable number of gentlemen, who, though in "mufti," bore unmistakeable evidence of being in the service themselves, military men always appearing to experience lively satisfaction at seeing their *confreres* at work. At 3 40 the Royal *cortege*, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and his staff, and with the Dragoon escort, left the Pavilion and drove on to the parade ground, entering from the south-west corner. Her Majesty's appearance was the signal for applause from the battalion on the left of the line, its band playing "God save the Queen." These loyal demonstrations on the right hand and the left accompanied the Royal progress all along the line, and as the saluting base was neared, the Royal standard was run up to the flagstaff.

After acknowledging the hearty greetings of those in the enclosure at the flagstaff of her Majesty, with the Duke of Cambridge riding by the side of her carriage and accompanied by her suite, the escort, and the staff, went as usual to the right of the first line, along its front, and then to the rear along the second line, and thence back to the saluting point. The bands of each brigade played in succession as the Royal procession swept by, the troops standing at attention while the inspection was proceeding. On the Royal carriages returning to the flagstaff, the united bands of the Cavalry Brigade formed up opposite, and giving a martial flourish of trumpets as a signal to move off, the march past was commenced by the two Royal Horse Artillery Batteries in column at half intervals. Apart from its mere splendour as a spectacle, a defile has real military value as offering the best means of observing steadiness and appearance.

At the end of the review, Sir Thomas Steel was called by the Duke of Cambridge to the side of the Royal carriage to receive a gratifying congratulation from his chief and from his Sovereign in regard to the state of discipline and efficiency of the fine body of troops under his command. The Royal party, escorted as they had been on their arrival, then drove, amid farewell greetings from the spectators direct to Farnborough station. As the *cortege* left the ground a Royal salute was fired from the Church-hill, a similar compliment having, of course, marked the arrival of the Sovereign.

ARMS FOR RUSSIA.

A box of samples of rifles and bayonets was recently landed at Havre by the Southampton steamer, in transit for Russia from New York. The box was opened at Havre by the Customs and sent to Southampton, the French Government forbidding their being sent through France.

بسم الله

عرض تهنیت

باعلان لقب وخطبهٔ

قیصري وشاهنشاهي بحضرت

علیائی گیهان خدیو امپرس

وکتوریا که عنوان اخبار

قیصري قرار یافته

۱۸۷۷

فرخنده ساعتي که رسانند صبح وشام
از زهره آفرین وتحیت بمشتري

بر مهر وماه گنج فشانانه بر دمند
انفاس عطربیز بصد مهرگستری

بهرام را حمایت اورنگ بسپرند
تا نیکتر نگه کند آئین افسري

واجب کنند بهرعطارد بفرخی
بیش از حساب عرض سعادت بکهتري

لازم نهند بر کف کیوان به سختگی
قسطاس جود وفضل و بزرگی وبرتري

ازلوح دهر نقش غم وغصه بسترند
در کار اهل هند سگالند بهتري

جز خیر از جریدهٔ عالم برون نهند
شومیٔ روزگار بفرخنده اختري

داني که سحر کاري معجزنگار کلک
کامروز یافت منصب اندیشه پروري

اندوخت از کجا سروبرگ رقم چنان
در حرف دلنوازي ودر لفظ دلبري

آوازهٔ مبارکي وتهنیت دمید
صد جان تازه درتن عالم به برخوري

گنجینهٔ سعادت ودولت ازآن اوست
تا یافتست سر گذارش برهبري

کز حق شناس تهنیت غیب وبر شمر
فرخندگئ روز نخستین جنوري

روزی خجستهٔ که بهندوستان همي
خوانند ز اشرف لقبش روز قیصري

بگذر ز فکر سیزري وذکر جولیس
بگذار یاد جام جم و چتر سنجري

بخرام سویٔ بارگه خسروي یکي
بر اشرف اکارم بریطان بسروري

لیکن بشرط آنکه ستاني کله بوام
از بهر ساعتي چو من از مهر خاوري

بیني مگر به ایمپرس قیصري لقب
شان جلال وحشمت ورسم فزونسري

دیهیم وتخت وچتر وعلم مهر وکوکبه
شاهنشهي وعمر درازش بداوري

بادا مبارکش همه ارزاني ومراد
دلخواه و نوبنو بوي از چرخ چنبري

فارغ نشین که مفت من وتست از شرف
این نسبتي که حاصل ما شد بچاکري

زین پس من وعلائي وهم لطنروجهان
باشیم جمله قیصري وقوم قیصري

برگوئي هند را که ببالد بخویشتن
از نسبتي که گفته شود ملک قیصري

To

Her Most

Gracious Majesty

QUEEN VICTORIA,

EMPRESS OF INDIA.

1877.

A Free rendering by C. E. WILSON of the ODE composed in Persian by

H. H., FUKHRUDDOLAH, NAWAB and Ruler of Loharoo.

From Venus, happy-omened star, how gay
The greetings that we hear both night & day!
The air how sweet around us and above,
With perfume breathed by fostering care and love!
Now State Imperial must to Mars be known;
For his the care to guard a sovereign throne
Now too has Mercury an arduous part
To measure countless joys to every heart.
While Saturn holds well poised a balance true
To weigh to each what ranks & gifts are due.
Grief has departed, care is felt no more,
And happy Ind has blissful days in store.
Each moment Fortune shows a kinder face;
Unnumbered gifts display her kindly grace
Fate has decreed that not an evil staiu
Shall on the Records of the World remain.
Canst tell me whence my soul-entrancing reed,
(Which now must aid the poet in his need)
Canst tell, I ask, whence gained it power to write
Words which enchant the heart, the soul delight?
Felicitation's joyful sounds endue
The world with hundred living souls anew.
My happy reed has now the envied fate,
To serve as guidance to a happy date:
Be aLL thIne hoVrs e'er bLest WIth boVnDLess bLIss,
Ioy LIMItLess be thIne.*God wishes this.
A glorious title gives the New Year's Day,
In Ind a name Imperial for aye.
No more the glories of the Cæsars name,
No more of Jamshid speak or Sanjar's fame.
Now be thy station in the Imperial hall;
There see the man most highly placed of all
But ere thou go, thou must as I have done
Snatch a tiara from the rising sun.
Then haply thou mayst bear the Imperial blaze,
And fearlessly on sovereign glories gaze.
Mayst see the pomp Imperial rank can give;
The power behold of Her who long shall live.
May Fortune's every gift upon Her rest!
May She in every thought & wish be blest!
Great is the honour I have now attained;
Lofty the rank my loyalty has gained.
Henceforth all not Imperial is unknown,
For all the world has now Kaisarian grown.
To India now announce with loud acclaim,
That she may boast a proud Imperial name.

* This Chronogram, when computed, gives the year 1877.

ILLUSTRATED EASTERN AND WESTERN PERIODICAL.

AN-NAHLAH,

"THE BEE."

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قد ارسل الينا صاحب السعادة والاجلال والعالم المفضال فخر الدولة نواب وحاكم لوهارو بالاقطار الهندية قصيدة قد نظمها بالفارسية يوم تسمية جلالة ملكة الانكليز بسلطانة الهند (قيصري هند) وطلب الينا نشرها في النحلة فسعينا بترجمة القصيدة ونظمها السيد الفاضل چارلس ويلسن من الاكاديمية الملوكية باشعار انگليزية ثم طبعناها باللغتين لنقدمها لجلالة الملكة وقد طبعنا صورتها ايضا هنا

Having been requested by His Highness, the Nawab and Ruler of Loharoo to publish in our Periodical an Ode composed by him in Persian, on the occasion of the Assumption by Her Majesty of the Title of Kaisa-r-i-Hind, we have had it printed together with an English translation kindly communicated to us by C. E. Wilson, Esq., Assistant Librarian at the Royal Academy of Arts, with a view to submit it to Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria.

Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and Empress of India. * جلالة فيكتوريا ملكة الانكليز وسلطانة الهند

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